

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
OF
PALOMAR CROSSINGS
SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENT 2010-090

±64.63 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF MENIFEE
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
USGS ROMOLAND, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	4
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	
Topography and Geology	7
Biology	11
Climate	11
Discussion	11
CULTURAL SETTING	
Prehistory	13
Ethnography	14
History	19
METHODS AND PROCEDURES	
Research	27
Fieldwork	27
RESULTS	
Research	29
Fieldwork	36
RECOMMENDATIONS	37
CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION	38
REFERENCES	39
APPENDIX	
Records Search Results	
Sacred Lands File Search Results	
Tribal Responses to Project Scoping Letters	

LIST OF FIGURES	Page
1. Proposed Palomar Crossings, Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090.	5
2. Location of Palomar Crossings, Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090 in the City of Menifee, western Riverside County.	6
3. Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County.	8
4. Aerial views of the subject property.	9
5. Views of the subject property.	10
6. Ethnographic location of the study area.	15
7. Location of the subject property in Romola Farms.	26
8. Location of the structure within the boundaries of Palomar Crossings, circa 1897.	34
9. Approximate location of the historic-period structure within the boundaries of Palomar Crossings.	34
10. Structures within the boundaries of the subject property in 1939 and 1951, missing in 1976.	35

LIST OF TABLES

1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search and Distance from Palomar Crossings.	30
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Palomar Crossings, Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090 (hereafter, Palomar Crossings), was requested by the project sponsor, Optimus Building Corporation. The subject property encompasses ± 64.63 acres of land located north of Ethanac Road, south of Watson Road, east of Palomar Road, and west of Menifee Road, in the City of Menifee, western Riverside County. The proposed project is a Specific Plan Amendment that would permit changes to existing Planning Areas 11 (Business Park), 12 (Business Park), 13 (Commercial Business Park), and 14 (Commercial), and portions of an existing SCE easement. The proposed changes, collectively known as the Palomar Crossings, would change Planning Area 11 to Very High Density Residential, Planning Area 12 to Commercial/ Very High Density Residential, Planning Area 13 to Commercial, and Planning Area 14 to Commercial; portions of the SCE easement would be incorporated in Planning Areas 12 and 13. At this time, Palomar Crossings is in the planning stage and a formal development plan has not been submitted to the City of Menifee. As such, information regarding grading, excavation, or other earthmoving activities is not available.

The purpose of the cultural resources assessment was two-fold: 1) information was to be obtained pertaining to previous land uses of the subject property through research and a comprehensive field survey, and 2) a determination was to be made if, and to what extent, existing cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed project.

Cultural resources of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) or historical origin were not observed within the project boundaries during the field survey. According to a records search conducted by Eastern Information Center staff at the University of California, Riverside, 35 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project, effectively encompassing most of the land within that radius. During the course of field surveys associated with these studies, 23 cultural resources properties have been recorded with the on-mile radius. Of these properties, only two have been recorded within one-half mile of Palomar Crossings: a portion of Palomar Road at the southwestern corner of the property, and a ca. 1923 house that no longer exists. The remaining 21 recorded cultural resources properties are within a one-half to one-mile radius of the property, with 7 located one-half to three-quarters of a mile distant and 14 found between three-quarters and one mile from Palomar Crossings. The majority of cultural resources properties within the prescribed radius of the property are of historic-period origin, represented by streets, structures, and roadside refuse dumps. The eight properties of prehistoric origin (i.e. Native American) are all located three-quarters to one mile southwest of the property and are generally comprised of bedrock milling features, although some also

possess surface and subsurface artifactual materials. Considering the fact that no cultural resources of either prehistoric or historic origin were observed within the subject property, that virtually all property within a one mile of Palomar Crossings has been included in previous cultural recourse studies with only 23 cultural recourse properties discovered, and that all properties containing subsurface cultural resources of either prehistoric or historic origin are three-quarters to one mile from the subject property, it is considered unlikely that subsurface cultural resources exist within the boundaries of Palomar Crossings Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090.

However, despite the fact that no cultural resources were observed within the boundaries of the subject property and it is unlikely that subsurface cultural resources of prehistoric origin exist within the general property boundaries, a structure did exist near the southeastern property corner from at least 1897 through 1939 and by 1951, two structures existed. Consequently, it is possible that associated subsurface resources of historic-period origin may be still present within this portion of the property. Although the structures were only present in the ± 4.52 acres of Romola Farms Lot 89, it is likely that the ± 4.97 acres of the adjacent Lot 88 were under the same ownership with common use.

A formal development plan has not yet been submitted to the City of Menifee so it is not possible at this time to determine the amount of grading and associated earthmoving activities (i.e. grubbing, tree removal, etc.) that will be required throughout the subject property. At this time, however, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor all earthmoving activities within the southeastern 10 acres of Palomar Crossings (Planning Area 14). Once formal development plans have been submitted and AB 52 proceedings with interested tribes have concluded, it may be necessary to require archaeological and tribal monitoring of earthmoving activities elsewhere within the Palomar Crossings project. Interest in participating in the proposed Palomar Crossings Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090 development has been communicated by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Pala Band Mission Indians, and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. It is recommended that the requests made by these tribes be acknowledged and further discussed through AB 52 proceedings.

It is further recommended at this time that should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources and make a determination of their significance. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage

Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associates grave goods, The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendations within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery.

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Menifee Planning Department requirements, the project sponsor contracted with Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant, to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the subject property. The purpose of the assessment was to identify, evaluate, and recommend mitigation measures for existing cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment commenced with a review of maps, site records, and reports at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission and project scoping letters sent to nineteen tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Menifee area. A literature search of available publications and archival documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File searches. Finally, a comprehensive on-foot field survey of the subject property was conducted for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project, currently entitled Palomar Crossings, Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090, will permit land use changes in four existing planning areas within the specific plan. Although a formal development plan has not yet been submitted to the City of Menifee, the proposed changes in Planning Area 11 are from Business Park to Very High Residential; in Planning Area 12 from Business Park to Commercial/Very High Density Residential and includes part of the SCE easement; in Planning Area 13 land use changes are from Commercial Business Park to Commercial, including some of the SCE easement; and in Planning Area 14 the Commercial land use designation will remain, but with a different amount of acreage involved (Fig. 1).

As shown on the USGS Romoland, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses ± 64.63 acres of land, is located in Section 11, Township 5 south, Range 3 west, SBM (Fig. 2). Current land use is vacant, adjacent land uses are the Romola Farms Barn and a Chinese bistro to the west, vacant and residential to the north, vacant to the east, and Amerimax Building Products to the south. Disturbances to the subject property are moderate and represent cumulative impacts resulting from agricultural endeavors, off-road vehicle activity, trash dumping, and construction of the SCE transmission line.

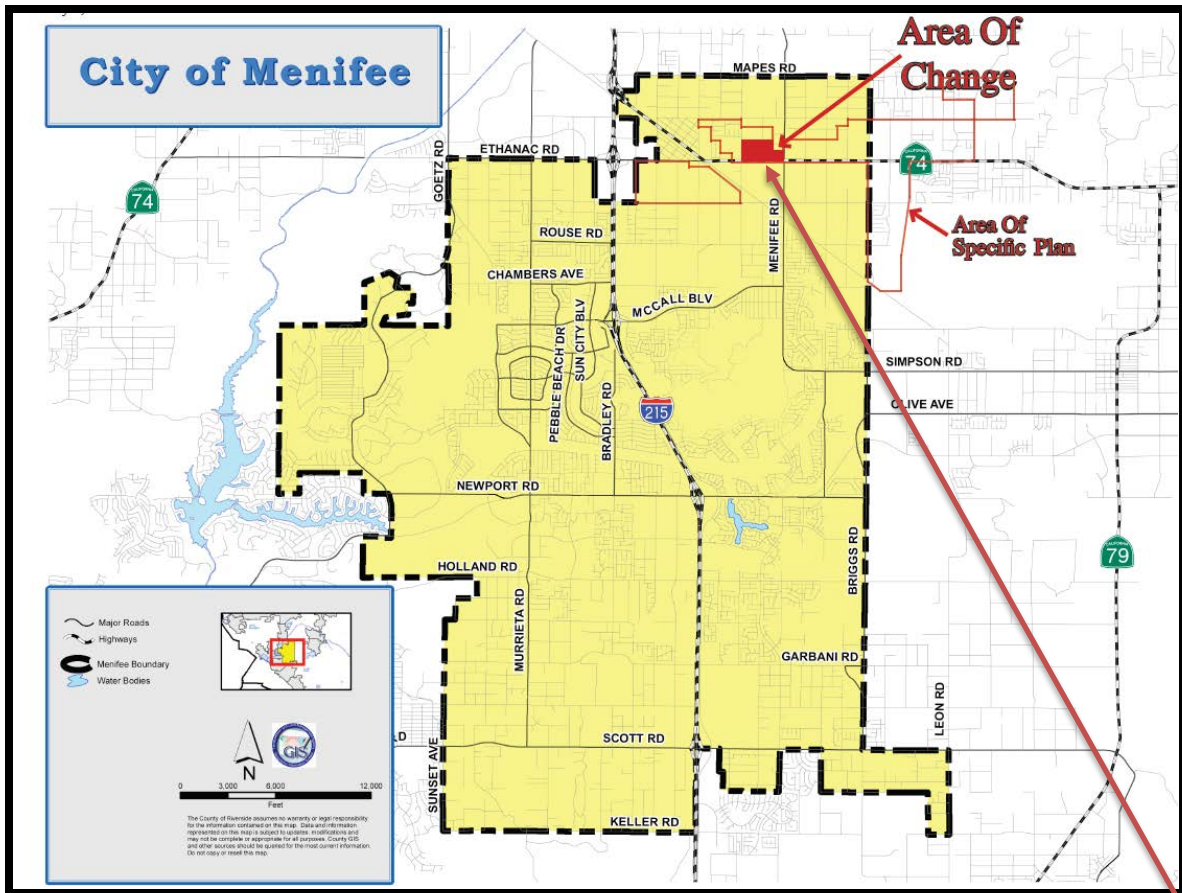


Figure 1: Proposed Palomar Crossings Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090.

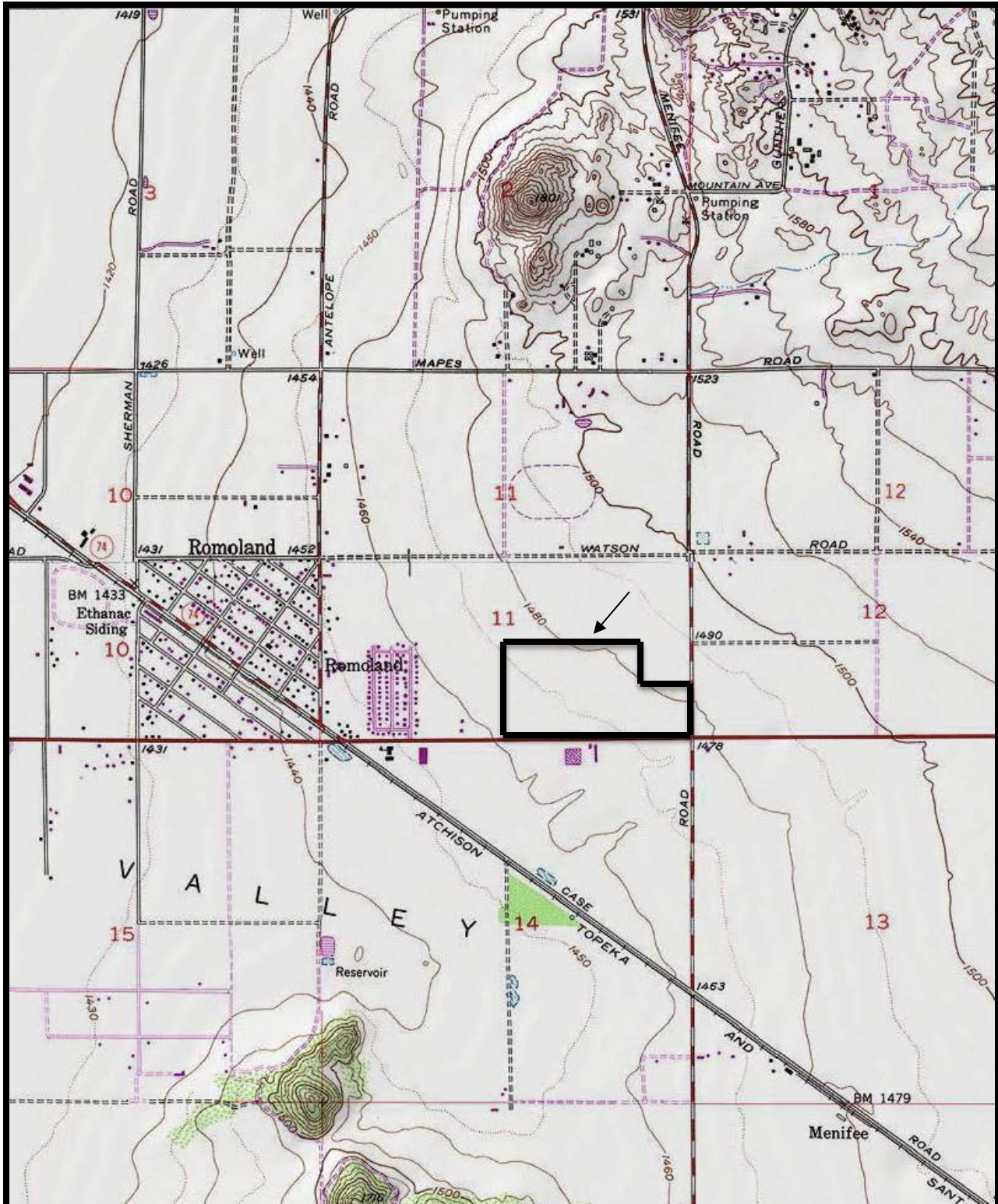


Figure 2: Location of Palomar Crossings Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090 in the City of Menifee, western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Romoland, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series (1953, photorevised 1979).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the northeastern portion of the City of Menifee, in western Riverside County. It is situated in a topographically diverse region that is defined by the Lakeview Mountains to the northeast, Double Butte to the southeast, Perris Valley to the southwest, and the San Jacinto River to the northwest (Fig. 3). Much of the drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically, the drainage pattern has been in a westerly direction toward Perris Valley and ultimately, the San Jacinto River. For the most part, drainage is intermittent, occurring only as the result of seasonal precipitation.

Topographically, the subject property is comprised of a flat alluvial plain (Fig. 4 & 5). Elevations range from a low of 1465.0 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the southwestern corner of the property to a high of 1483.0 feet AMSL at the northeastern property corner. A watercourse parallels the southern boundary of the property, but does not represent a permanent source of water. Instead, this feature serves to contain intermittent drainage, primarily from irrigation run-off. A permanent source of water is not located within the project boundaries.

The proposed project is situated in the Perris Peneplain, a portion of the Northern Peninsular Range Province of Southern California. The Perris Peneplain is a broad valley bounded on three sides by mountain ranges: the San Jacinto Mountains on the east, the San Bernardino Mountains on the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest. The northwestern extent of the Perris Peneplain is the Santa Ana River. The Peneplain is a large depositional basin composed primarily of materials eroded from the granitic bedrock surfaces of the Southern California Batholith. The geological composition of the subject property is representative of the region as a whole, with alluvial fans and terraces formed by local granitic bedrock decomposition. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter by indigenous peoples of the region are not present within the boundaries of the property. Loose lithic material is very sparse and none observed would have been suitable for tool production by Native Americans who originally occupied this area.



Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1979). Scale 1:250,000.



Figure 4: Aerial view of the subject property.



View from southeastern property corner looking northwest.



View from southwestern corner looking northeast

Figure 5: Views of the subject property.

Biology

As a result of past agricultural endeavors and recent vegetation clearance, virtually no native vegetation remains within the project boundaries. Prior to cultivation and periodic vegetation clearance, the land undoubtedly hosted representative plant species of the Riversidian Sage Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region. Characteristic plant species of this native community include white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Indigenous peoples of the region commonly used plants of this community for food, medicine, and implement production. A number of eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) have been planted in the southeastern portion of the property near the corner of Ethanac and Meniffee roads. A few small California pepper trees (*Shinus molle*) have also been planted, or perhaps naturalized, in this area. Most of the remaining acreage currently hosts a variety of invasive weeds and grasses such as wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*) and foxtails (*Hordeum murinum*).

During both the prehistoric and historic periods an abundance of faunal species undoubtedly inhabited the study area. However, due to regional urbanization, the current faunal community is generally restricted to those species that can exist in proximity to humans, such as valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and occasionally, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

Climate

The climate of the study area is that typical of cismontane Southern California, which on the whole is warm, and rather dry. This climate is classified as Mediterranean or "summer-dry subtropical." Temperatures seldom fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The rather limited precipitation received occurs primarily during the summer months.

Discussion

Virtually all of the subject property has been altered by agricultural endeavors and periodic vegetation clearance and as a result, it is difficult to determine whether adequate resources would have been available to support indigenous populations of the region. Based on resources found on portions of the property and on undeveloped land in its vicinity, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered limited opportunities to Native Americans for procuring food, as well as components for medicines, tools, and construction materials. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter are not present within the project boundaries. Loose lithic material is very sparse and none observed would have been suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production. A permanent source of water is not located within the

property boundaries. Due to the relative lack of available natural resources, it is likely that the subject property would only have been utilized for seasonal resource exploitation by indigenous peoples of the region and not for long-term occupation.

Criteria for occupation during the historical era were generally somewhat different than for aboriginal occupation since later populations did not depend solely on natural resources for survival. During the historical era the subject property would probably have been considered very desirable due to the availability of tillable soil, flat topography, and its proximity to urban centers and major transportation corridors.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

On the basis of currently available archaeological research, occupation of Southern California by human populations is believed to have begun at least 10,000 years ago. Theories proposing much earlier occupation, specifically during the Pleistocene Age, exist but at this time archaeological evidence has not been fully substantiating. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, only human occupation within the past 10,000 years will be addressed.

A time frame of occupation may be determined on the basis of characteristic cultural resources. These comprise what are known as cultural traditions or complexes. It is through the presence or absence of time-sensitive artifacts at a particular site that the apparent time of occupation may be suggested.

In general, the earliest established cultural tradition in Southern California is accepted to be the San Dieguito Tradition, first described by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920's. The San Dieguito people were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included large domed scrapers, leaf-shaped knives and projectile points, stemmed projectile points, chipped stone crescentics, and hammerstones (Rogers 1939; Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito Tradition was further divided into three phases: San Dieguito I is found only in the desert regions, while San Dieguito II and III occur on both sides of the Peninsular Ranges. Rogers felt that these phases formed a sequence in which increasing specialization and refinement of tool types were the key elements. Although absolute dates for the various phase changes have not been hypothesized or fully substantiated by a stratigraphic sequence, the San Dieguito Tradition as a whole is believed to have existed from approximately 7000 to 10,000 years ago (8000 to 5000 B.C.).

Throughout southwestern California the La Jolla Complex followed the San Dieguito Tradition. The La Jolla Complex, as first described by Rogers (1939, 1945), then redefined by Harding (1951), is recognized primarily by the presence of millingstone assemblages within shell middens. Characteristic cultural resources of the La Jolla Complex include basined millingstones, unshaped manos, flaked stone tools, shell middens, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Flexed inhumations under stone cairns, with heads pointing north, are also present (Rogers 1939, 1945; Warren *et al* 1961).

The La Jolla Complex existed from 5500 to 1000 B.C. Although there are several hypotheses to account for the origins of this complex, it would appear that it was a cultural adaptation to climatic warming after c. 6000 B.C. This warming may have stimulated movements to the coast of desert peoples who then shared their millingstone technology with the older coastal groups

(Moratto 1984). The La Jolla economy and tool assemblage seems to indicate such an infusion of coastal and desert traits instead of a total cultural displacement.

The Pauma Tradition, as first identified by D.L. True in 1958, may be an inland variant of the La Jolla Complex, exhibiting a shift to a hunting and gathering economy, rather than one based on shellfish gathering. Implications of this shift are an increase in number and variety of stone tools and a decrease in the amount of shell (Meighan 1954; True 1958; Warren 1968; True 1977). At this time it is not known whether the Pauma Complex represents the seasonal occupation of inland sites by La Jolla groups or whether it represents a shift from a coastal to a non-coastal cultural adaptation by the same people.

The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, first identified by Meighan (1954) and later redefined by True *et al* (1974). Meighan divided this complex into two periods: San Luis Rey I (A.D. 1400-1750) and the San Luis Rey II (A.D. 1750-1850). The San Luis Rey I type component includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millingsstones, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, bone awls, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, and quartz crystals. The San Luis Rey II assemblage is the same as San Luis Rey I, but with the addition of pottery vessels, cremation urns, tubular pipes, stone knives, steatite arrow straighteners, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954). Inferred San Luis Rey subsistence activities include hunting and gathering with an emphasis on acorn harvesting.

Ethnography

According to available ethnographic research, the study area was included in the known territory of the Shoshonean-speaking Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of the Takic family (part of Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality.

The territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing over 1500 square miles of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the coast from Aliso Creek on the north to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south, then inland to Santiago Peak, across to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, and finally, around the southern slope of the Valley of San Jose. Their habitat included every ecological zone from sea level to 6000 mean feet above sea level.

Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig. 6). With the exception of the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure

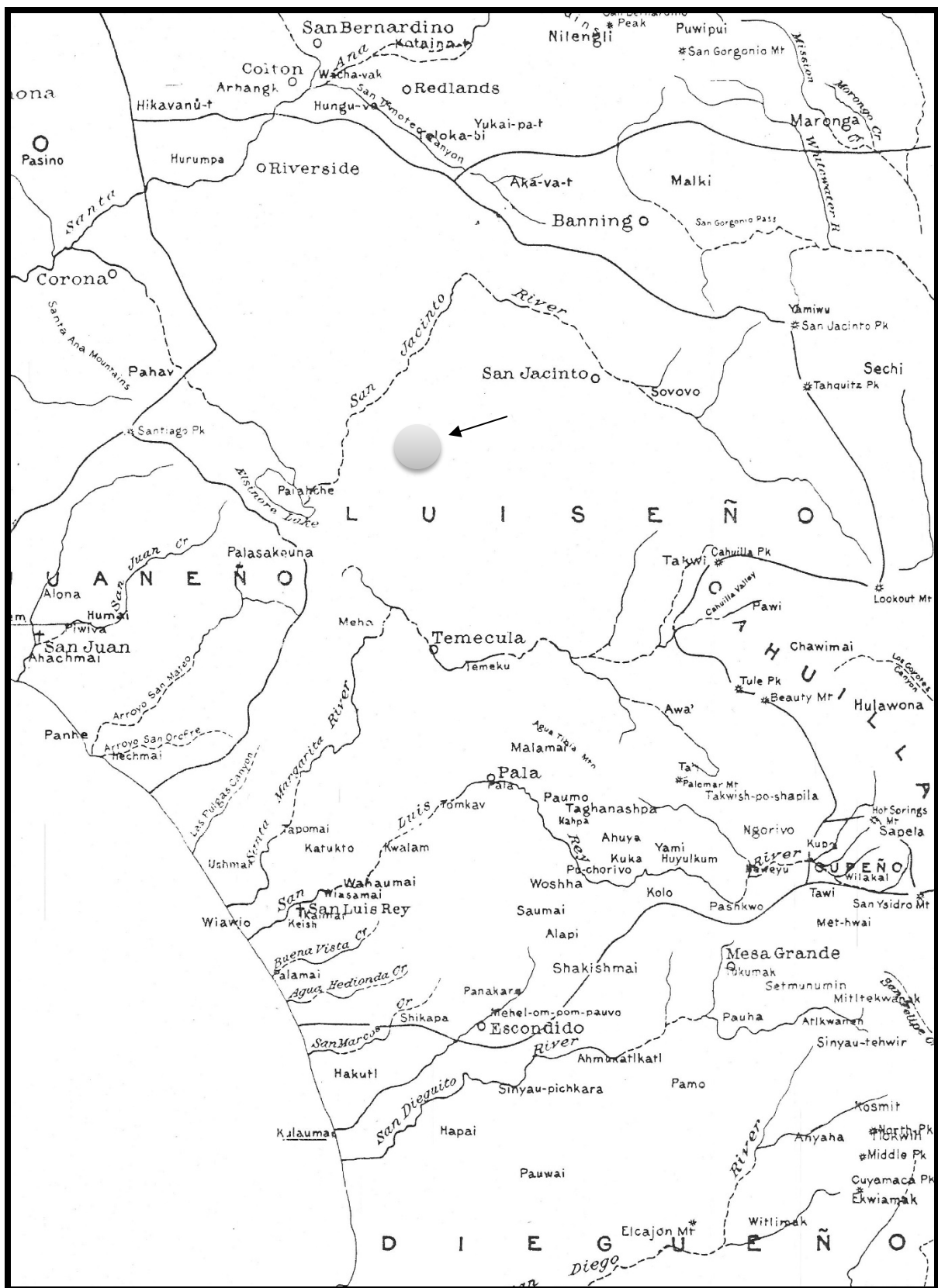


Figure 6: Ethnographic location of the study area. Adapted from Kroeber (1925).

and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.

The settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily found in sheltered coves and canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, and a religious edifice. The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot excavation (Kroeber 1925:654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance through a door. Cooking was done outside when possible, on a central interior hearth when necessary. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had a door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 1925:655).

Luiseño subsistence was based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. During the autumn of each year, however, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village. Hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. The Luiseño normally hunted antelope and jackrabbits in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters also used bow and arrow to hunt jackrabbits throughout the year. Many other animals were available to the Luiseño during various times of the year, but were generally not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1925:62).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed on a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 1908:208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most important. Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of every year, although some were favored more than others. In order of preference, they were black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepsis*), Engelmann Oak (*Q. engelmannii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). The latter three were used only when others were not available. Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar and leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or dried to a flour-like material for future use.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns. Many plants produce edible seeds which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were not limited to, the following: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. colombariae*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, cooked as mush, or used as flavoring in other foods.

Fruit, berries, corms, tubers and fresh herbage were collected and often immediately consumed during the spring and summer months. Among those plants commonly used were basketweed (*Rhus trilobata*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Adans.*), miner's lettuce (*Montia Claytonia*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinuss*). When an occasional large yield occurred, some berries, particularly juniper and manzanita, were dried and made into a mush at a later time.

Tools for food acquisition, preparation, and storage were made from widely available materials. Hunting was done with a bow and fire-hardened or stone-tipped arrows. Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, serving, and storage. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow granitic mutates, while stone mortars and pestles were used to pound acorns, nuts, and berries. Food was cooked in clay vessels over fireplaces or earthen ovens. The Luiseño employed a wide variety of other utensils produced from locally available geological, floral, and faunal resources in all phases of food acquisition and preparation.

The Luiseño subsistence system described above constitutes seasonal resource exploitation within their prescribed village-centered procurement territory. In essence, this cycle of seasonal exploitation was at the core of all Luiseño lifeways. During the spring collection of roots, tubers, and greens was emphasized, while seed collecting and processing during the summer months shifted this emphasis. The collection areas and personnel (primarily small groups of women) involved in these activities remained virtually unchanged. However, as the autumn acorn harvest approached, the settlement pattern of the Luiseño altered completely. Small groups joined to form the larger groups necessary for the harvest and village members left the villages for the mountain oak groves for several weeks. Upon completion of the annual harvest, village activities centered on the preparation of collected foods for use during the winter. Since few plant food resources were available for collection during the winter, this time was generally spent repairing and manufacturing tools and necessary implements in preparation for the coming resource procurement seasons.

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet – a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were both politically and economically autonomous from neighboring

villages (Bean & Shipek 1978:555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers. A council comprised of ritual specialists and shamans, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

The social structure of the villages is obscure, since the Luiseño apparently did not practice the organizational system of exogamous moieties used by many of the surrounding Native American groups. At birth, a baby was confirmed into the householding group and patrilineage. Girls and boys went through numerous puberty initiation rituals during which they learned about the supernatural beings governing them and punishing any infractions of the rules of behavior and ritual (Sparkman 1908:221-225). The boys' ceremonies including the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girls' ceremonies included advice and instruction in the necessary knowledge for married life, "roasting" in warm sands, and rock painting. Shortly after the completion of the puberty initiation rituals, girls were married, typically to someone arranged for by the girl's parents. Although the Luiseño were concerned that marriages not occur between individuals too closely related, it has been suggested that cross-cousin marriages were the norm prior to Spanish Catholic influences beginning in 1769 (White 1963:169-170). Luiseño marriages created important economic and social alliances between lineages and were celebrated accordingly with elaborate ceremonies and a bride price. Residence was typically patrilineal and polygyny, often sororal, was practiced especially by chiefs and shamans.

One of the most important elements in the Luiseño life cycle was death. At least a dozen successive mourning ceremonies were held following an individual's death, with feasting taking place and gifts being distributed to ceremony guests. Luiseño cosmology was based on a dying-god theme, the focus of which was *Wiyó-t'*, a creator-culture hero and teacher who was the son of earth-mother (Bean & Shipek 1978:557). The order of the world was established by this entity and he was one of the first "people" or creations. Upon the death of *Wiyó-t'* the nature of the universe changed and the existing world of plants, animals, and humans was created. The original creations took on the various life forms now existing and worked out solutions for living. These solutions included a spatial organization of species for living space and a chain-of-being concept that placed each species into a mutually beneficial relationship with all others.

Based on Luiseño settlement and subsistence patterns, the type of archaeological sites associated with this culture may be expected to represent the various activities involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Temporary campsites usually evidenced by lithic debris and/or milling features, may be expected to occur relatively frequently. Food processing stations, often only single milling features, are perhaps the most abundant type of site found. Isolated artifacts occur with approximately the same frequency as food processing stations. The most infrequently

occurring archaeological site is the village site. Sites of this type are usually large, in defensive locations amidst abundant natural resources, and usually surrounded by the types of sites previously discussed, which reflect the daily activity of the villagers. Little is known of ceremonial sites, although the ceremonies themselves are discussed frequently in the ethnographic literature. It may be assumed that such sites would be found in association with village sites, but with what frequency is not known.

History

Four principle periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Explorer Period (A.D. 1540-1768), the Colonial Spanish-Mission Period (A.D. 1769-1830), the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian Period (A.D. 1830-1860), and the American Developmental/Indian reservation Period (A.D. 1860-present).

In the general study area, the Colonial Spanish-Mission Period (A.D. 1769-1830) first represents historical occupation. Although earlier European explorers had traveled throughout South California, it was not until the 1769 "Sacred Expedition" of Captain Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was actual contact with aboriginal inhabitants of the region. The intent of the expedition, which began in San Blas, Baja California, was to establish missions and presidios along the California coast, thereby serving the dual purpose of converting Indians to Christianity and expanding Spain's military presence in the "New World." In addition, each mission became a commercial enterprise utilizing Indian labor to produce commodities such as wheat, hides, and tallow that could be exported to Spain. Founded on July 16, 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was the first of the missions, while the Mission San Francisco Solana was the last mission, founded on July 4, 1823.

Although the Portola and Serra expedition apparently bypassed the study area, there is a possibility that Pedro Fages, a lieutenant in Portola's Catalan Volunteers, may have stopped in the area while looking for deserters from San Diego in 1772 (Hicks and Hudson 1970:10; Hudson 1981:14). In addition, historian Phillip Rush credits Captain Juan Pablo Grijalva and his party with the first white discovery of the region in 1795 (1965:29). The first white men of record to enter the region were Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and Captain Pedro Lisalde. In 1797 their expedition party, comprised of seven soldiers and five Indians (probably Juaneños from the Mission San Juan Capistrano) stopped briefly near Temecula on their journey to find another mission site. Upon leaving the valley Fr. Santiago remarked in his journal that the expedition had encountered an Indian village called "Temecula: (Hudson 1981:13-14).

In 1798 on the site Santiago had selected, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals living within the mission's realm of influence became known as the "Luiseño." Within a 20-year period, under the guidance of Fr. Antonio Peyri, the mission prospered to a

degree that it was often referred to as the “King of the Missions.” At its peak, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, which is located in what is now Oceanside, controlled six ranches and annually produced 27,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep, 1300 goats, 500 pigs, 1900 horses, and 67,000 bushels of grain. During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia claimed the entire region that is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show this region as part of their holdings.

By 1818 the greater Temecula Valley had become the Mission San Luis Rey’s principle producer of grain and was considered one of the mission’s most important holdings. It was at approximately this time that a granary, chapel, and majordomo’s home were built in Temecula. These were the first structures built by whites within the boundaries of Riverside County (Hudson 1981:19). The buildings were constructed at the original Indian village of Temecula on a high bluff at the southern side of Temecula Creek where it joins Murrieta Creek to form the Santa Margarita River. This entire area continued to be an abundant producer of grain, as well as horses and cattle, for the thriving Mission San Luis Rey until the region became part of Mexico on April 11, 1822. Following this event, the Spanish missions and mission ranches began a slow decline.

During the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian period (A.D. 1830-1860) the first of the Mexican ranchos were established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican government. Mexican governors were empowered to grant vacant land to “contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them” (Robinson 1948:66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (*ibid*). The subject property was not located within any of the ranchos, but was located approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero land grant.

The first use of the name San Jacinto Rancho was for a Mission San Luis Rey cattle ranch that had been named for the Silesian-born Dominican Saint Hyacinth (Jacinto is Spanish for Hyacinth), although there is no record of exactly when the mission established the ranch. The ranch was claimed by the Mission San Juan Capistrano as well, but remained in the possession of the Mission San Luis Rey. On August 9, 1842, José Antonio Estudillo, who had been *mayordomo* of the Mission San Luis Rey from 1840 to 1843, filed an application for a grant of the four square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho. Estudillo’s petition stated that the land was absolutely vacant and that the land contained only an “indifferent house covered with earth, ten *varas* in length and of a corresponding width, which however is in a ruinous condition, and also an old corral which is useless, all constructed by the Indians, who sometimes live there, at which times they also make some small gardens” (Gunther 1984:468). Mexican authorities investigated Estudillo’s claim and

determined that the land was indeed vacant and had been so for a long time, with only “three Christianized Indians living on said place,” all of whom were reportedly desirous of Estudillo taking over the land. Although two other Individuals had previously petitioned for the ranch, Governor pro-tem Manuel Jimeno, apparently in consideration of Estudillo’s work for the Mexican government as *mayordomo* of Mission San Luis Rey, granted eight square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho to Estudillo on December 21, 1842, an amount of land twice the size of what Estudillo had requested.

Such a large grant may have overwhelmed Estudillo because in 1845 Estudillo’s son-in-law, Miguel de Pedrorena, petitioned for the grant of surplus land from the San Jacinto Rancho. Pedrorena’s petition showed the original eight-league grant cut in half with Estudillo’s portion to the southeast labeled “San Jacinto Viejo” (Old San Jacinto) and Pedrorena’s portion in the northwest named “San Jacinto Nuevo” (New San Jacinto). Pedrorena also requested a small area north of San Jacinto in the Badlands. When submitted to the governor, Pedrorena’s entire petition was called the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, which essentially means “surplus lands of the old San Jacinto Rancho.

It was also during this historical period that the central event of California history -the Gold Rush - occurred. Although gold had been discovered as early as 1842 in the Sierra Pelona north of Los Angeles, it cost more to extract and process the gold than it was worth. The second discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill by James Marshall was serendipitously coincidental with California's change in ownership as the result of the Anglo-American victory in the Mexican War, occurring at a time when many adventurers had come to California in the vanguard of military conquest. If gold had not been discovered, California may have remained an essentially Hispanic territory of the United States. The discovery of gold and the riches it promised caused California to become a magnet that attracted Anglo-American exploration and colonization. It has been estimated that the Anglo-American population of California at the beginning of 1848 was 2000 and that by the end of 1849 it had exploded to over 53,000 (Farquhar 1965). In 1849 alone, more than 40,000 people traveled overland from the Eastern United States to California and by the end of the year, 697 ships had arrived in San Francisco, bringing another 41,000 individuals. In 1850, over 50,000 people came overland and 35,000 came by sea. Hence, despite the fact that thousands of disenchanted prospectors who left California (reportedly 31,000 in 1853 alone), California’s population had grown to 380,000 by 1860 and to 560,000 by 1870, not including the Native Americans, whose populations were decimated by the Anglo-American invasion. Conversely, in 1846 the Native American population in California is estimated to have been at least 120,000 and by the 1860s, only 20,000-40,000 had survived. This period of history is often referred to as the “California Indian Holocaust”.

During the years of the Gold Rush most mining occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a result, these areas were far more populated than most of southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a land commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California conducted by the General Land Office, began that year and the subject property was first mapped in 1853.

Throughout the 1840s and 1850s thousands of settlers and prospectors traveled through the study area on the Emigrant Trail in route to various destinations in the West. The southern portion of the trail ran from the Colorado River to Warner's Ranch and then westward to Aguanga, where it split into two roads. The main road continued westward past Aguanga and into the valley north of the Santa Ana Mountains. This road was alternately called the Colorado Road, Old Temescal Road, or Fort Yuma Road and what is now SR-79 generally follows its alignment. The second road, known as the San Bernardino Road, split off northward from Aguanga and ran along the base of the San Jacinto Mountains.

On September 16, 1858 the Butterfield Company, following the Southern Emigrant Trail, began carrying the Overland Mail from Tipton, Missouri to San Francisco, California. The first stage coach passed through Temecula on October 7, 1858 and exchanged horses at John Magee's store, which was located south of Temecula Creek on the Little Temecula Rancho. It was around this store that the second location of Temecula had been established (Hicks 1970:27). In addition to being a Butterfield Overland mail stop, it was at John Magee's store that the first post office in what is now Riverside County opened on April 22, 1859 with Louis A. Rouen being appointed the first postmaster in inland Southern California (Hudson 1969:8). From this time until the outbreak of the Civil War terminated Butterfield's service, mail was delivered to the Temecula Post office four times per week.

In the final period of historical occupation, the American Developmental/Landless Indian Reservation Period (A.D. 1860-present), the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the General Land Office surveys, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. California was eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was located in the southern portion of the state. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, 160-acre homesteads were available to citizens of the United States (or those who had filed an intention to become one) who were either the head-of-household or a single person over the age of 21 (including women).

Once the homestead claim was filed the applicant had six months to move onto the land and was required to maintain residency for five years as well as to build a dwelling and raise crops. Upon completion of these requirements the homesteader had to publish intent to close on the property in order to allow others to dispute the claim. If no one did so the homesteader was issued a patent to the property, thus conveying ownership. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time that the region of Southern California which became Riverside County saw an influx of settlers as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining. As Anglo-Americans came to this region in increasing numbers, the continued existence of Native Americans in the area was threatened as their traditional lands were taken from them.

On March 17, 1882 the California Southern Railroad commenced service, extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down the Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino. Under the supervision of chief engineer Frederick Thomas Perris, the railway had been completed through the Perris Valley early in 1882 and settlers rushed to the region to homestead and buy railroad land. The original rail station in this area was the town of Pinacate, located approximately two miles south of the present city of Perris. Unfortunately, from the time the first train came through Temecula on its way to from National City to San Bernardino, the California Southern Railroad had been plagued by flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon. Railway service was disrupted for months at a time and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed-out tracks. Finally, in 1891 the Santa Fe Railroad constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railway's route through Temecula Canyon once again washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Around the time that the California Southern Railroad commenced service, Mr. L. Meniffee Wilson, a 20-year-old from Kentucky, moved to the area and located what appears to have been the first gold quartz mine in Southern California. The mine was located approximately eight miles south of Perris and was named the Meniffee Quartz Lode. As news of his find spread, miners flocked to the region to try their luck. Hundreds of gold mining claims were subsequently filed in the region around Meniffee's mine and this area became known as Meniffee and the Meniffee Valley (Gunther 1984:319-320). Gold quartz discoveries in the Winchester, Perris, Murrieta, and Wildomar areas further fueled the belief that the entire region was one of unsurpassed mineral wealth, ripe for the taking. Wilson was one of the major proponents of this belief and in addition to his original mine, claimed several others in the general area.

From the time of L. Meniffee Wilson's first gold discovery in the early 1880s, gold production through hard rock mining in western Riverside County increased considerably, reaching its peak

in 1895. At that time the value of gold produced was reported in the *Mining and Scientific Press* (Vol. 85) as being \$285,106. Although the gold value was still relatively high in 1896 (\$262,800), from that point on production decreased substantially every year until in 1917 the value of gold was reported as being zero.

Based on numerous reports found in local newspapers such as the *Winchester Record*, *Perris New Era*, and *Riverside's Press and Horticulturist*, the gold boom in western Riverside County was rather short-lived, occurring primarily between late 1893 and mid-1895. During this period there were almost daily articles enthusiastically touting the number of new mining claims being recorded, yields from the various operations, and the resultant population boom as news of the region's mineral wealth spread. Several of the new mining claims were in the same general region where the subject property is located. By early 1896 the mining related articles were less frequent and often lamented the closing of mines, which was generally due to the lack of water necessary for processing gold-bearing ore. By this time a far greater emphasis began to be placed on the agricultural potential of the area. Replacing daily reports on gold yields from the mines were crop yields and bushel reports from the growing number of farms in western Riverside County. Although settlers continued to move into this region and a number of small towns developed, the migration was less dynamic than it had been during the early years of the gold rush and the region retained a fairly rural flavor until the last decades of the 20th century.

Among the settlers who came to western Riverside County in the late 19th century to pursue agricultural endeavors was Ethan Allen Chase. Mr. Chase originally hailed from Maine, but moved to New York and with his brothers, established the large and lucrative Chase Bothers Nursery Company. In the winter of 1891 Chase came to California seeking a milder climate than New York. After traveling throughout Southern California, he arrived in Riverside and immediately recognized the opportunities offered by the soil and climate. Chase invested in property and established the Chase Nursery Company, which initially focused on 1200 acres of land purchased south of Corona, 700 acres of which were planted in oranges and lemons. This property became known as the Chase Plantation. Seeking to expand his holdings, Chase came to the Perris Valley in 1898 with his sons and purchased 1200 acres of land with an eye toward establishing a dairy colony called Ethanac. Chase sunk numerous wells, built an electric station capable of pumping enough water for his needs, graded the land so that it was totally level, and planted almost the entire acreage in alfalfa. Largely as a result of Chase's efforts, Ethanac became a prosperous town, with the right-of-way for the California Southern Railway along its northern boundary and its own Ethanac rail station complete with agent and operators. The Ethanac Post Office was established on June 25, 1900 with John Gaston as its first postmaster. Shortly thereafter, the Temescal Water Company bought out the interests of Ethan Allen Chase and sons with payment in part being in the form of stock in the company. From 1901 through 1920 the Temescal Water Company diverted water from Ethanac to Corona, ceasing only when

the water level in Ethanac's wells dropped so low that the salinity of the water became unacceptable. Without water, the town of Ethanac eventually died.

In February of 1925 the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company developed a community named "Romola Farms," which was comprised of small ranches four to five acres in size that were offered for the cultivation of fig trees. The subject property was part of the Romola Farms community, encompassing original lots 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, and 85 thru 92 (Fig. 7). The community proved to be so popular that a large number of similar tracts were created by different developers. The first of these subsequent tracts, "Romola Farms No. 2," was platted in June of 1925 for the Los Angeles Missionary and Church Extension Society of Methodist Episcopal Church; several others (Romola Farms Nos. 3, 4, etc.) followed the same year. Evangelists brought a large tent and people from Los Angeles to the development, but before too long it was discovered that several of the promoters were using the mail for fraud and were sent to federal prison (Gunther 437). Due to the popularity of the Romola Farms concept, a proposal was put forth to change the name of the Ethanac Post Office, located across the road from the original Romola Farms, to Romola. Unfortunately, the Post Office Department decided that this name was far too similar to the Ramona Post Office in San Diego County and would thus create confusion, so they denied the application. An application to change the name to Romoland Post Office was accepted, and on August 16, 1926 it became the official designation (Gunther 436). The origin of the name "Romola" has never been revealed.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a records search was conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. The research included a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports relevant to the study area. The following documents were also reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places, the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. In addition to the records search a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission and project scoping letters were sent to nineteen tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Romoland area.

Following the records and Sacred Lands File searches, a literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories at the Riverside Public Library Local History Collection and the University of California, Riverside libraries. Cartographic research was conducted through the USGS Historical Map Collection and the General Land Office Records maintained online by the Bureau of Land Management. Archival research relating to the original ownership of the subject property was conducted using the General Land Office records and Ancestry.com. The following maps were consulted:

1853 – 1894 General Land Office Plats Township No. 5 south, Range No. 3 west.
1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map
1942 Murrieta, California 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map
1953 Romoland, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1959 Santa Ana, California 1: 250,000 USGS Topographic Map
1979 (photorevised) Romoland, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1979 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1: 250,000 USGS Topographic Map

Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive on-foot field survey of the subject property on March 7 and 8, 2018. The survey was accomplished by traversing the subject property, beginning at the southwestern property corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. The survey proceeded in a generally south-north, north-south direction following the existing land contours. All of the property was accessible for survey, with ground surface visibility ranging from 50% in areas with the densest

ground cover, to 100% in areas cleared by recent discing, erosional cuts, and most road rights-of-way. Overall ground surface visibility averaged approximately +75%. The area in which cartographic evidence indicated that historic-period structures had existed was surveyed in parallel transects at one-meter intervals..

RESULTS

Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center indicated that portions of the subject property had been included in five previous cultural resources studies, although the entire ± 64.63 acres had not been included in any single study. No archaeological sites of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) or historic origin were recorded within the property boundaries during any of the previous studies. The first study, entitled “A Cultural Resource Inventory: The Meniffee North Project near Hemet, California” (RI-2475), was conducted in 1990 by Christopher E. Drover, Ph.D. The study’s archaeological survey encompassed 1200 acres of land, but only included the southeastern ± 10.0 acres of Palomar Crossings (Planning Area 14). The second cultural resources study was conducted in 2009 by ICF Jones & Stokes (RI-08374), and was limited to an Area of Potential Effect (APE) of 100 feet on either side of the proposed transmission line, which is now the SCE easement and portions of Planning Areas 12 and 13. The report is entitled “Final Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed SCE Devers to Valley Substation Project, Riverside County, California” (RI-08374). In 2010, the third cultural resources study involving the subject property was conducted by this firm. Encompassing the western ± 40 acres of what is now Palomar Crossings (Planning Areas 11, 12, and 13), the report was entitled “A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090” (RI-08646). A fourth cultural resources study was conducted in 2013 by ASM Affiliates. This study, entitled “Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory. Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kV Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California” (RI-0981), covered the same land as that in the 2009 study. The fifth study was conducted by this firm in 2013 and was both an update of the 2010 study conducted for the western ± 40.0 acres, and a new study of ± 19.64 acres contiguous to its eastern boundary. This last study is entitled “A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090, APN 329-090-069, 070, 071, 073, 329-100-025, 026, 027, 030, 031, 032” (RI-09059).

The subject property is in a very well-studied area with almost all land within a one-mile radius having been included in one of 35 previous cultural resources studies. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 23 cultural resources properties have been recorded. Table 1 lists the primary numbers and trinomials for each site, the recorded cultural resources, and the distance of the site from Palomar Crossings.

Table 1
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search and
Distance from Palomar Crossings

<i>Primary No. (Trinomial)</i>	<i>Description - Recorded Cultural Resources</i>	<i>Distance from Property (in miles)</i>
33-007701 (CA-RIV-7701)	c. 1919 Vernacular wood frame bungalow *Listed, but not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, but is recognized as historically significant by local government	0.75 – 1.0
33-011464 (CA-RIV-6842H)	Roadside domestic refuse dump with evidence of burning. Bottles, jars, metal fragments, and tableware, estimated 1920s – 1960s	0.75 – 1.0
33-011465 (CA-RIV-6843)	2 slicks (no surface or subsurface artifacts)	0.75 – 1.0
33-011466 (CA-RIV-6844H)	Prehistoric: 1 mortar, 2 basins, 39 slicks on two bedrock milling features. Historic: Roadside refuse dump. Testing recovered 1,243 artifacts (surface and subsurface), with majority from 1920s – 1930s, possibly as early as 1910s.	0.50 – 0.75
33-011467 (CA-RIV-6845)	5 milling features with 7 slicks; a sparse surface lithic scatter (1 debitage, 4 flakes) and subsurface deposit (1 mano, 1 metate fragment, 2 debitage, 3 flakes, 1 scraper)	0.75 – 1.0
33-011468 (CA-RIV-6846H)	Prehistoric: 10 slicks on 7 bedrock milling features Historic: Roadside refuse dump. Testing recovered 7,521 items including building materials, household items, food remains, ecofacts, munitions, personal items, and miscellaneous and unidentifiable artifacts. Most appear to be from prior to 1920s.	0.75 – 1.0
33-011469 (CA-RIV-6847)	2 bedrock milling features with 4 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
33-011470 (CA-RIV-6848H)	Prehistoric: 1,251 artifacts (2 manos, 277 debitage, 1,011 flakes, 1 hammerstone, 4 bifaces, 5 scrapers, 1 multi-use hammerstone/core, fire-affected rock, animal bone. Also 7 bedrock milling features with 12 slicks and 1 basin. Historic: Roadside refuse dump. 2,870 artifacts, most of which were household debris, some automotive items, building materials, and munitions. Estimated dates from turn of the century to the 1960s.	0.50 – 0.75
33-011471 (CA-RIV-6849H)	Prehistoric: 53 bedrock milling features with 125 individual surfaces (87 slicks, 27 rubs, 6 basins, 2 ovals, 2 mortars, 1 collar) Historic: Roadside refuse dump with evidence of burning; bottles, jars, metal fragments, tableware, etc.	0.75 – 1.0
33-011472 (CA-RIV-6850)	3 slicks	0.75 – 1.0
33-012120	Undecorated historic whiteware jar sherd	0.75 – 1.0
33-014323	± 12 non-diagnostic historic artifacts (clear aqua glass, sun colored amethyst glass, white ceramic plainware)	0.75 – 1.0
33-015381	Ca. 1923 house recorded in 2006, not relocated in 2011	0.75 – 1.0

<i>Primary No. (Trinomial)</i>	<i>Description – Recorded Cultural Resources</i>	<i>Distance from Property (in miles)</i>
33-015383	1918 Craftsman house, various outbuildings, and sheds.	0.75 – 1.0
33-015389	1960 Ranch house.	0.75 – 1.0
33-015392	1948 house of unknown architectural style recorded in 2006, site could not be relocated in 2011	0.50 - 0.75
33-015743 (CA-RIV-8196)	1927 railroad spur off the San Jacinto Railroad line	0.75 – 1.0
33-020448 (CA-RIV-10349)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, two-lane, historical-period road known as 4 th Street	0.50 – 0.75
33-020449 (CA-RIV-10350)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, two-lane, historical-period road known as 2 nd Street	0.75 – 1.0
33-020450 (CA-RIV-10351)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, two-lane, historical-period road known as 1 st Street	0.75 – 1.0
33-020503 (CA-RIV-10404)	Segment of asphalt-paved, unmarked, two-lane, historical-period road known as 3 rd Street	0.50 – 0.75
33-020504 (CA-RIV-10405)	Two segments of asphalt-paved, marked, four-lane, historical-period road known as Palomar Road	0.0 – 0.25
33-020640 (CA-RIV-10543)	Segment of asphalt -paved, marked, two-lane, historical-period road known as Antelope Road	0.50 – 0.75

As can be seen in Table 1, the majority of cultural resource properties within the prescribed radius of the property are of historic-period origin, represented by streets, structures, and roadside refuse dumps. At each of the eight sites recorded as being of Native American origin, bedrock milling features predominate, especially at CA-RIV-6844H, CA-RIV-6845, CA-RIV-6846H, CA-RIV-6847, CA-RIV-6849H, and CA-RIV-6850. This indicates that plant food processing by individuals or small groups over a period of time was the primary focus of occupation. Considering the fact that most of the land in this area hosted the Riversidian Sage Scrub Plant Community, which provided abundant resources for food, medicine, implement production to indigenous peoples of the region, this land use pattern is to be expected. Limited surface and subsurface deposit of lithics at CA-RIV-6945 and significant cultural deposits at CA-RIV-6486H and CA-RIV-6848H, indicate a far more intense and long-lived occupation. Since all of the cultural resource properties of Native American origin are located in close proximity to each other, approximately three-quarters to one mile southwest of Palomar Crossings, it may be that they were all components of a large village or specialized occupation sites associated with a nearby village instead of isolated special-use sites. What is of particular interest is the number of historic-period roadside refuse dumps integrated within the prehistoric-period sites. Of the five roadside refuse dumps, several of which date to the beginning of the 20th century, four are associated with Native American occupation. This may simply indicate that the same characteristics of place have universal appeal to people over time. Ironically, these are the same places that currently appeal to people for residences.

The Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission for the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of Palomar Crossings had negative results. At this time, responses to project scoping letters sent to 19 tribal representatives with an interest in the Menifee area have been received from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, and the Pala Band of Mission Indians. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians is interested in consulting on the Palomar Crossings project, but at this time they have no specific comments since they will need time to search their tribal database and archival records. They will initiate consultation under CEQA as soon as they receive an official AB 52 notification from the City of Menifee.

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians concluded that although the proposed project is outside their existing reservation, it does fall within the bounds of their Tribal Traditional Use Areas and several known sites are in proximity to the project. They state that the project is also a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. In consideration of these facts, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that consultation with the project proponents and the City of Menifee be initiated; that the transfer of information regarding the progress of the project be transmitted to them as soon as new developments occur; and that the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians acts as the tribal entity for this project. Finally, they request that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department be present during any ground disturbing procedures including surveys and archaeological testing.

After reviewing the provided maps and their internal documents, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians determined that the Project area is not within their reservation lands although it is within their ancestral territory. They have already initiated consultation with the City of Menifee regarding this project. The Tribe is interested in participating in this project based upon traditional knowledge of the area and recorded sites within the project vicinity. There is a Luiseño Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) located approximately 1.5 miles to the southeast of Palomar Crossings. Although the Tribe knows that the current and historical use of the project site has been for agriculture, there are several clusters of known cultural resources, including sacred sites, in the near vicinity, so they are concerned with the project's proposed grading activities impacting subsurface resources. The Tribe was interested in participating in the pedestrian survey of the property, but it had been completed prior to receipt of their response. The Pechanga tribe further requests the following: notification once the project begins the entitlement process; copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans, and environmental documents; government-to-government consultation with the City of Menifee, and monitoring by a Riverside County-qualified archaeologist and professional Pechanga tribe during earthmoving activities.

Although the Palomar Crossings project is within the territory of the Luiseño peoples and is also within Rincon's specific area of historic interest, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians does not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area and requested no further involvement in the project.

After consulting their maps, the Pala Tribal Historic Preservation Office determined that the proposed project is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation and it is also beyond the boundaries of the territory the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, they have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and defer to the wishes of tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

The literature search offered no information specific to the subject property. Archival records indicate that the earliest non-Native owner of the subject property on record was the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. On December 22, 1894 a Serial Patent for title to the entirety of Section 11, Township 5 south, Range 3 west, which included the ± 64.63 acres of what is now Palomar Crossings, was issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (BLM Serial Nr: CACAAA 080450). The patent was issued by authority of the Act of July 27, 1866: Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292) and included a total of 19,153.21 acres of land. Congress passed this statute to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the states of Arkansas and Missouri to the Pacific Coast. The act stipulated that every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile on each side of the railroad line through territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of the railroad line whenever it passed through states, be granted to the railroad. Should the land granted to the railroads not be utilized, it could be sold. Determination of subsequent ownership of the subject property was not included in the Phase I scope of work.

Cartographic research indicates that by 1897-1898 (the date of survey for the 1901 USGS Elsinore Topographic Map) a single structure was located within the boundaries of what is now Palomar Crossings (Fig. 8). The mapped structure corresponds to an area where several trees are situated near the southeastern corner of the property (Fig. 9). By this time, Ethanac Road, Menifee Road, and Palomar Road, which form three boundaries of Palomar Crossings, had already been established. The structure remains visible on the 1942 Murrieta topographic map and by 1951, the date of photography for the 1953 Romoland topographic map, an additional structure appears (Fig. 10). No structures appear on the 1979 photorevised 1953 Romoland topographic map, indicating that at some time between 1951 and 1976 (date of photography for the photorevised map) the structures had been removed from the subject property. With the exception of these trees, no remains of the structure were observed during the field survey.

Interestingly, the structure located on the subject property that was built at least as early as 1897 pre-dated the Romola Farms subdivision, which was established in 1925. This indicates that the

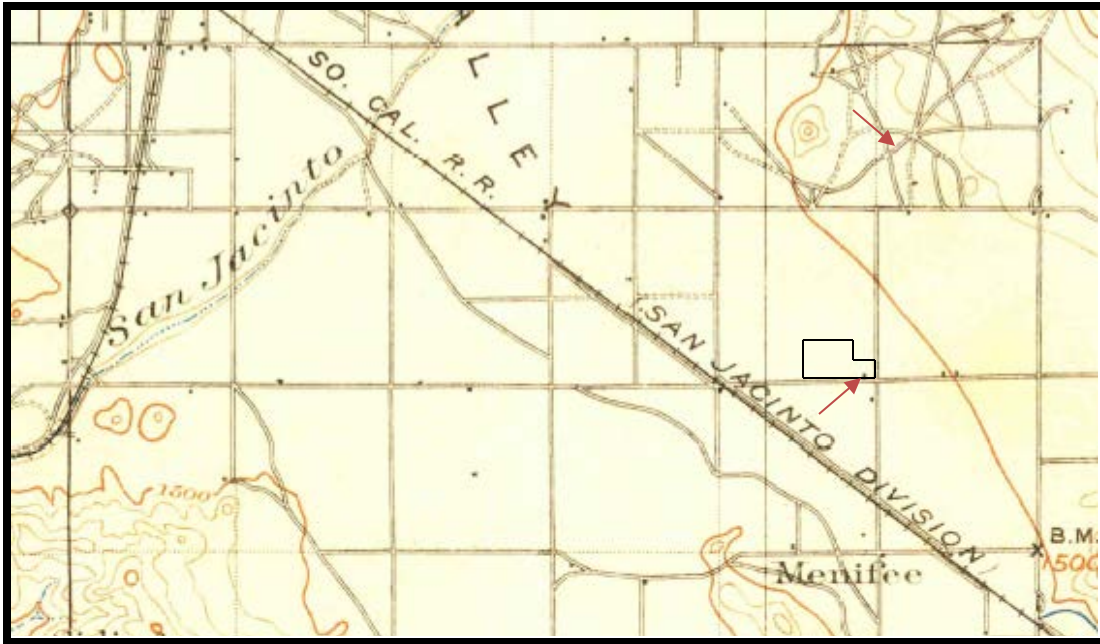


Figure 8: Location of structure within the boundaries of Palomar Crossings, circa 1897.
Adapted from 1901 USGS Elsinore, California, Topographic Map.

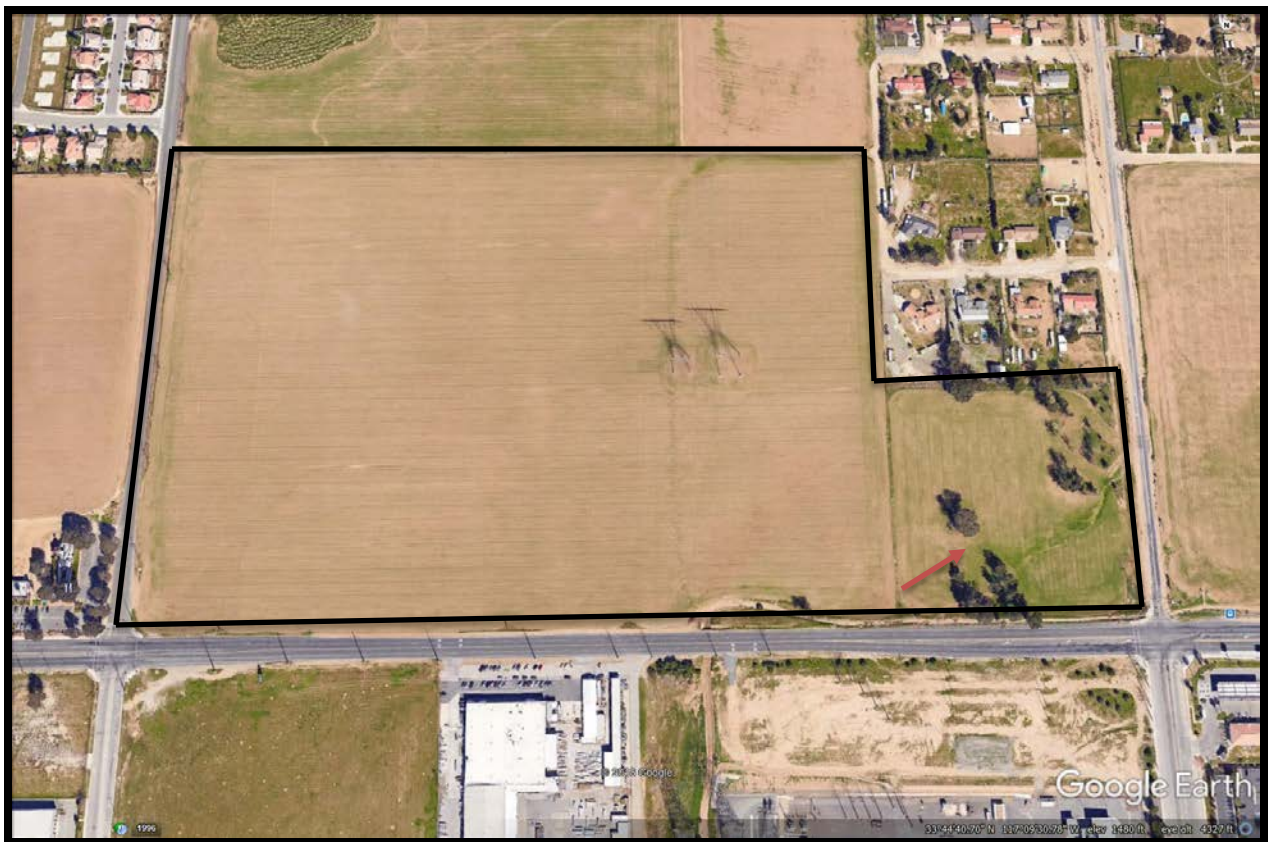


Figure 9: Approximate location of the historic-period structure within the boundaries of Palomar Crossings.

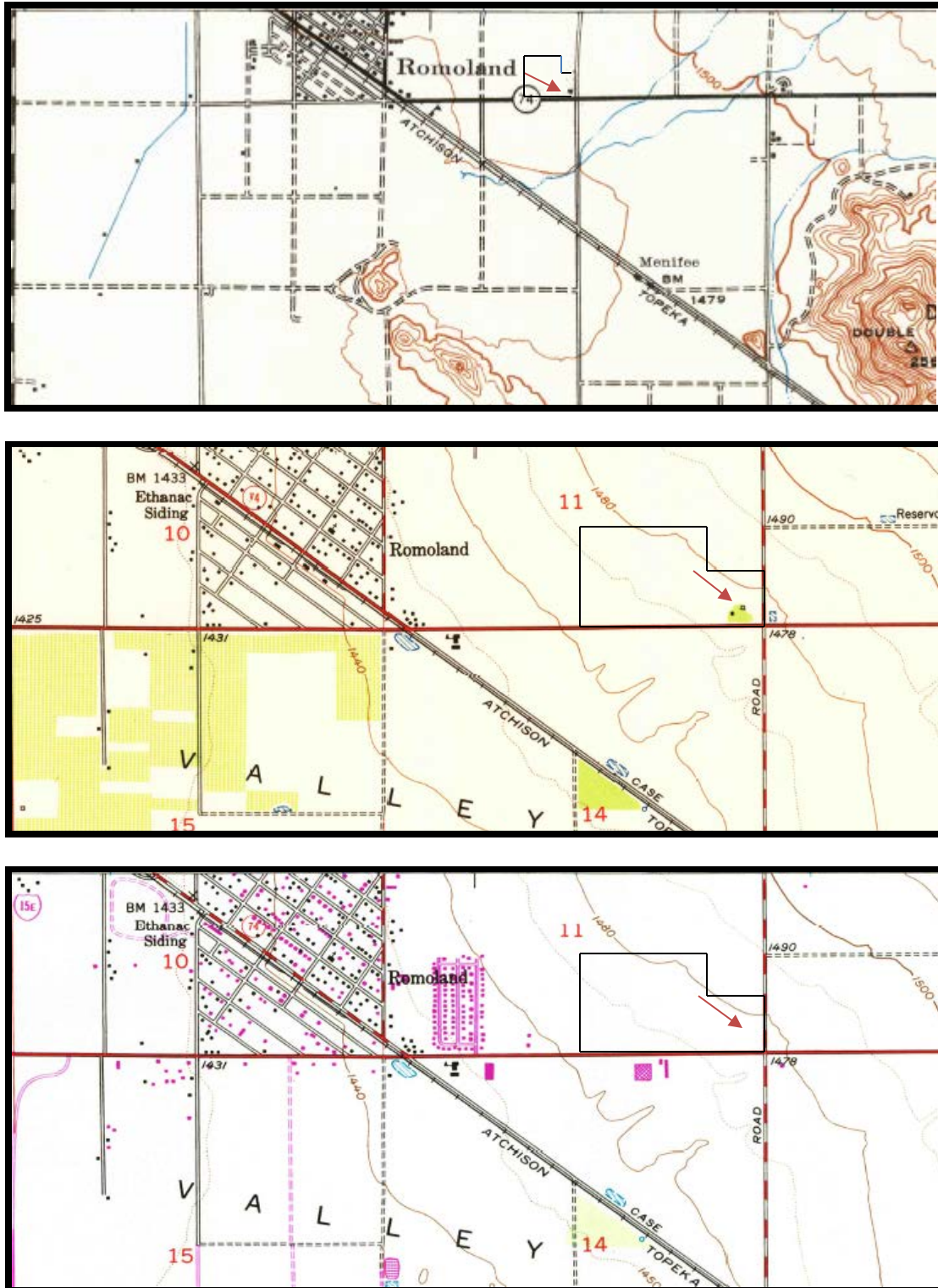


Figure 10: Structures within boundaries of the subject property in 1939 and 1951, missing in 1976. *From top:* adapted from 1942 USACOE Murrieta topographic map, 1953 USGS Romoland topographic map, and 1979 photorevised USGS Romoland topographic map.

lots of the subdivision were designed around the existing structure, which became Lot 89. At the time of recordation, this lot measured 304.06 feet N/S by 647.7 feet E/W for a total of 4.52 acres. Based on aerial photographs of the subject property going back as far as 1996, Romola Farms Lot 89 and Lot 88, which encompasses 4.97 acres contiguous to the northern boundary of Lot 89, appear to have been under the same ownership, separated from adjacent property both in lines of demarcation and use. Unfortunately, information pertaining to the ownership the structure(s) and lots has not yet been discovered.

Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of the subject property during the field survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural resources of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) or historic origin were not observed within the project boundaries during the current field survey. According to a records search conducted by Eastern Information Center staff at the University of California, Riverside, 35 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project, effectively encompassing most of the land within that radius. During the course of field surveys associated with these studies, 23 cultural resources properties have been recorded with the one-mile radius. Of these properties, only two have been recorded within one-half mile of Palomar Crossings: a portion of Palomar Road at the southwestern corner of the property and a ca. 1923 house that was recorded in 2006, but had been removed by 2011. The remaining 21 recorded cultural resources properties are within a one-half to one-mile radius of the property, with 7 located one-half to three-quarters of a mile distant and 14 found between three-quarters and one mile from Palomar Crossings. The majority of cultural resources properties within the prescribed radius of the property are of historic-period origin, represented by streets, structures, and roadside refuse dumps. The eight properties of prehistoric origin (i.e. Native American) are all located three-quarters to one mile southwest of the property and are generally comprised of bedrock milling features, although some also possess surface and subsurface artifactual materials. Considering the fact that no cultural resources of either prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the subject property, that virtually all property within one mile of Palomar Crossings has been included in previous cultural resource studies with only 23 cultural resource properties discovered, and that all properties containing subsurface cultural resources of either prehistoric or historical origin are three-quarters to one mile from the subject property, it is considered unlikely that subsurface cultural resources exist within the boundaries of Palomar Crossings Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090.

However, despite the fact that no cultural resources were observed within the boundaries of the subject property and it is unlikely that subsurface cultural resources of prehistoric origin exist within the general property boundaries, a structure did exist near the southeastern property corner from at least 1897 through 1939 and by 1951, two structures existed. Consequently, it is possible that associated subsurface resources of historic-period origin may be still present within this portion of the property. Although the structures were only present in the 4.52 acres of Romola Farms Lot 89, it is likely that the 4.97 acres of Lot 88 were under the same ownership with common use.

Since Palomar Crossings is still in the planning stage and a formal development plan has not yet been submitted to the City of Menifee, it is not possible at this time to determine the amount of grading and associated earthmoving activities (i.e. tree removal, excavation, etc.) that will be required throughout the subject property. At this time, however, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor all earthmoving activities within the southeastern 10 acres of Palomar Crossings (Planning Area 14). Once formal development plans have been submitted and AB 52 proceedings with interested tribes have concluded, it may be necessary to require archaeological and tribal monitoring of earthmoving activities elsewhere within the Palomar Crossings project. Requests for tribal monitoring have already been made by the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and it is recommended that these requests be acknowledged.

It is further recommended at this time that should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources and make a determination of their significance. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associates grave goods, The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendations within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery.

CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment described herein.



Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.
Riverside County Certificate No. 232

04/26/2018

Date

REFERENCES

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- 1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1: 125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898
- 1953 Map: Romoland, Calif. (7.5', 1: 24,000); aerial photos taken in 1951
- 1959 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1: 250,000); aerial photos taken in 1955
- 1979 Map: Romoland, Calif. (7.5', 1: 24,000); 1953 edition photorevised from aerial photos taken in 1976
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APPENDIX

Records Search Results
Sacred Lands File Search Results
Tribal Responses to Project Scoping Letters

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

March 9, 2018
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.:120
ST-RIV-4575

Jean Keller
Jean A. Keller, PhD., Cultural Resources Consultant
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Palomar Crossings Project

Dear Ms. Keller:

We received your request on March 6, 2018, for a cultural resources records search for the Palomar Crossings Project located in Section 11, T.5S, R.3W, SBBM near the city of Romoland in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 35 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Five of these studies involved the project area. Two additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachments entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and "Eastern Information Center Report Detail" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that 23 cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing".

The above information is reflected on the enclosed map. Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): one property (P-33-7701) is listed and is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places but is recognized as historically significant by local government. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

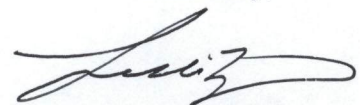
Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,



Leslie Yee
Information Officer

Enclosures

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



March 5, 2018

Dr. Jean Keller
Cultural Resources Consultant

Sent by E-mail: 4jakeller@gmail.com

RE: Proposed Palomar Crossings (APNs 329-090-025, -026, -069, -070, -071; 329-100-025, -026, -027, -030, -031, -033) Project, near the Community of Romoland; Romoland USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Dr. Keller:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/5/2018**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161

Cahuilla

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880

Cahuilla

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Cahuilla

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaeltg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126

Kumeyaay

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817

Kumeyaay

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Luiseno

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Palomar Crossings Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/5/2018**

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians

John Perada, Environmental
Director
P. O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno
Rd. Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
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P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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12700 Pumarra Road
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dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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Anza, CA, 92539
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jgomez@ramonatribe.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Palomar Crossings Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/5/2018**

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramonatribe.com
Cahuilla

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission
Indians**

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Cahuilla

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
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Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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P. O. Box 487
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Fax: (951) 654-4198
Cahuilla
Luiseno

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

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allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
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ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Palomar Crossings Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/5/2018

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org
Cahuilla

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

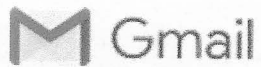
Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
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Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Palomar Crossings Project, Riverside County.



Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com>

Menifee North Specific Plan No. 260, Amendment 3

1 message

Ray Huaute <RHuaute@morongo-nsn.gov>
To: "4jakeller@gmail.com" <4jakeller@gmail.com>

Wed, Mar 14, 2018 at 11:09 AM

RE: Menifee North Specific Plan No. 260, Amendment 3 (Palomar Crossings)

Dear Ms. Keller,

Please include in your correspondence records and any preliminary cultural resources assessment reports that Morongo is interested in consulting on the above-mentioned project. At this time, we have no specific comments since we will need some time to search our tribal database and archival records as you prepare your report. Please note that any correspondence between the Tribe and your firm is not considered government-to-government under the law. The Tribe will initiate tribal consultation under CEQA as soon as we receive an official AB52 notification letter from the Lead Agency. If you have any further questions or concerns, feel free to contact our Tribal Historic Preservation Office at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Raymond Huaute

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA 92220

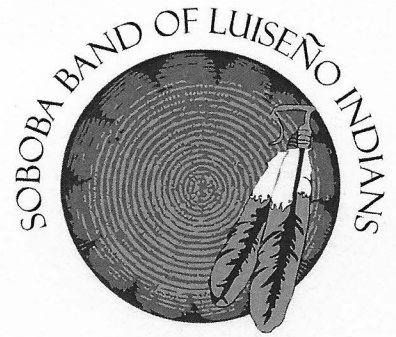
Phone: (951) 755-5025

Fax: (951) 572-6004

Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov

March 20, 2018

Attn: Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant
1042 North El Camino Real, Suite B-244
Encinitas, CA 92024



RE: Menifee North Specific Plan No. 260, Amendment 3 – Palomar Crossings – north of Ethanac Road, south of Watson Road, east of Palomar Road, and west of Menifee Road (APN 329-090-025, 026, 069, 070, 071, 329-100-025, 026, 027, 030, 031, 033) – City of Menifee, Riverside County, CA

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

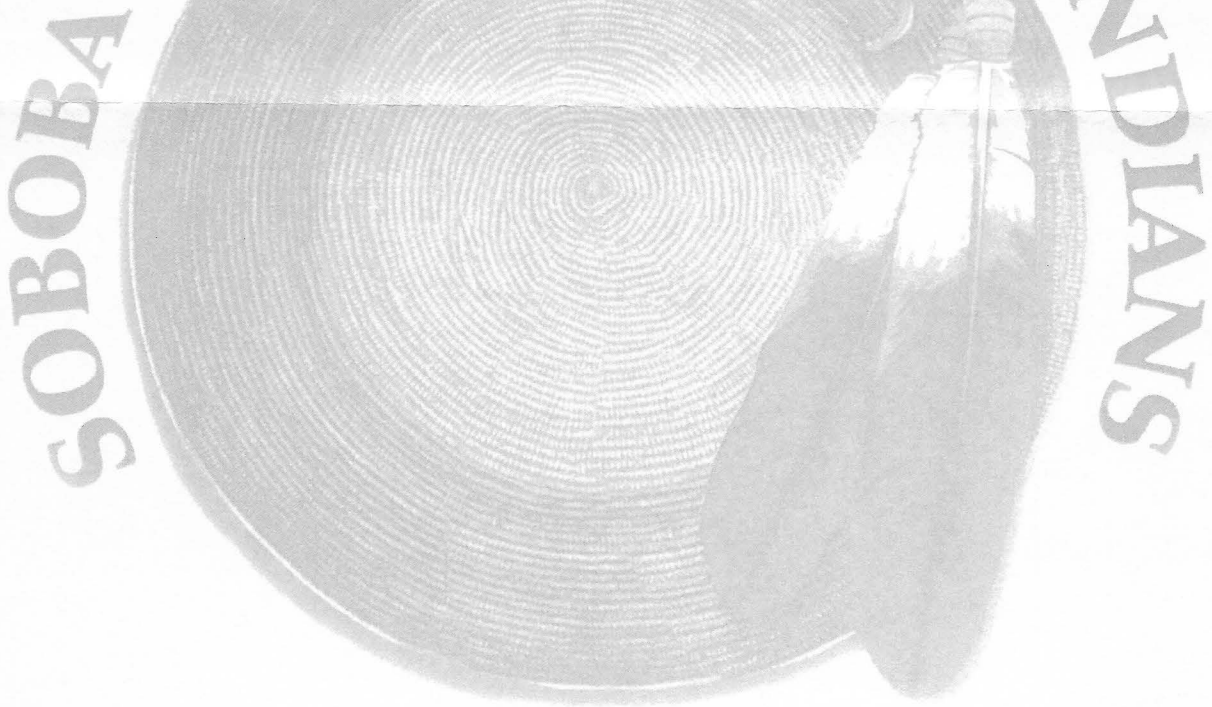
D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.



Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and Jean A. Keller. No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.



Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com>

Menifee North Specific Plan No. 260, Amendment No. 3

2 messages

Erica Martinez <emartinez@rincontribe.org>
To: "4jakeller@gmail.com" <4jakeller@gmail.com>
Cc: Destiny Colocho <DColocho@rincontribe.org>

Fri, Apr 6, 2018 at 9:12 AM

Dear Ms. Keller:

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the Menifee North Specific Plan No. 260, Amendment No. 3 and we thank you for the opportunity to consult on this project. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. Rincon does not have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the proposed project area.

If there are any further questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Erica A. Ortiz-Martinez

Administrative Assistant

For Destiny Colocho, Director

Cultural Resources Department

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082

Office: 760-297-2635

Fax: 760-692-1498

Email: emartinez@rincontribe.org



PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

Post Office, Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

Chairperson:
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members:
Andrew Masiel, Sr.
Darlene Miranda
Evie Gerber
Richard B. Searce, III
Robert Villalobos

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Planning Specialist:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

March 27, 2018

VIA E-Mail and USPS

Jean A. Keller
Jean A. Keller, Ph. D. Cultural Resource Consultant
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244
Encinitas, California 92024

RE: Request for Information for the Menifee North Specific Plan No. 260 Amendment No. 3 Project

Dear Ms. Keller;

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within reservation lands although it is within our ancestral territory. The Tribe has already initiated consultation with the City of Menifee regarding this project.

The Tribe is interested in participating in this Project based upon traditional knowledge of the area and recorded sites within the Projects vicinity. This area of Menifee is very meaningful to the Tribe and we have ethnographic information that may assist you with the Project. There is a Luiseño Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) located approximately 1.5 miles to the south-east from the Project area. After reviewing the current and historic aeriels of the area, the Tribe understands that the project site has been used for agriculture. However, there are several clusters of known cultural resources, including sacred sites, in the near vicinity; therefore, we are concerned with the project's proposed grading activities impacting subsurface resources. Additionally, there is still the potential to find cultural resources during your survey since agricultural activities often surface resources. Therefore, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon traditional knowledge of the area, and request to be invited to the pedestrian survey. The Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is high.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

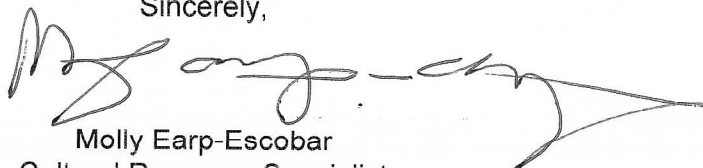
- 1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;

- 2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
- 3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
- 4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor will be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. Please take note that the Lead contact for this project is Ebru Ozdil and she can be reached at eozydil@pechanga-nsn.gov or at (951) 770-6313. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact me at crs@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6314.

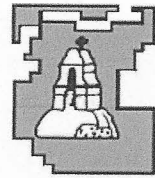
Sincerely,



Molly Earp-Escobar
Cultural Resource Specialist

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax



PALA THPO

April 26, 2018

Jean A. Keller
Cultural Resources Consultant
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Menifee North Specific Plan No. 260- Palomar Crossings

Dear Mrs. Keller:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO SHASTA C. GAUGHEN AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.